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Dr. Ahlwardt cannot be excluded from this country under the contract labor law nor sent back to Germany as a pauper, but he has probably discovered by this time that he is persona non

England is fond of collecting "lump sums." She got one from Nicaragua, is demanding one from Venezuela, and retary Gresham until Congress vetoed

The thing the country expects the Republican House to do, and that at the earliest possible moment, is to provide ernment's expenses. Buncombe speeches about impeaching Bayard will not remedy the treasury deficit.

The fact that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question is kept securely locked up in the most inaccessible room of the State Department does not prevent Washington correspondents from outlining its contents as ascertained by clairvoyance.

The Republicans of Indiana send cordial greetings to their brethren in Kentucky on the auspicious inauguration of the first Republican Governor of that State, and their earnest hope that the new administration may be such as to strengthen the party and prolong its continuance in power.

The nonappearance of the treasury report so long after the opening of Congress suggests that the Secretary may be revising it and squaring his views with those expressed in the President's message. In view of his reports showing invariable monthly deficits, the Secretary may find it somewhat difficult to show that the lack of revenues has nothing to do with the government's financial

The resolution for the impeachment of Embassador Bayard on account of his recent speeches in England and Scotand seems to go too far. Impeachment proceedings against any public official are only justified in extreme cases. It would be enough for Congress to adopt a resolution declaring that Mr. Bayard's speeches were unpatriotic and opposed to American interests. A vote of censure would be sufficient

In order to keep himself in evidence free-silver boom, Professor "Coin" is ganizing a secret political order, to be known as the "Patriots of America," to compel both parties to adopt bimetallism. As the Professor puts it, "We are getting ready to have the people in a proper and legal manner take charge of this government, that belongs to them." persons are under the impression that the people have had charge of the government all along

The statement of the London Times that the Monroe doctrine could not apply a money indemnity on account of the arrest of British officials ignores the fact that the place where the arrest took place is part of the disputed territory. In other words, the demand for indemnity involves the boundary question, which is really the subject matter in dispute. When it comes to a definite formulation and application of the Monroe doctrine the American people will expect it from some other source than the London Times.

There are indications that the local Christmas trade has begun earlier than usual, and our merchants are responding to the movement with full displays and liberal advertising of holiday goods. Intending purchasers will be wise if they avail themselves of the opportunity to select from full lines, before stocks have become reduced and before the rush has reached its height. A survey of the advertising columns of the Journal will show who our enterprising merchants are and what they have to sell. Now is the time to buy, and, by the same token, now is the time to advertise.

The London Times, commenting on the Venezuelan dispute, says: "It is more possible for England to submit the territory within the Schomberg line to arbitration than it would be for the United States to submit to arbitration should Spain set up a claim to a part of Florida." If this foreshadows the posi-Salisbury's dispatch, now in the hands of Secretary Olney, will be very unsatisfactory. The Schomberg line has never been recognized by Venezuela. It is the very matter in dispute, and refusal to submit the legality or validity of that line to arbitration begs the whole ques-

During the first nine months of the actures of wool imported into this coun-

bringing the consumer the compensating | was no crime. advantage of any appreciable reduction in the retail price."

APPORTIONMENT DECISION IN NEW YORK.

The Supreme Court of New York, in general term, has rendered a decision construing the provisions of the new Constitution relative to legislative apportionments which shows the tendency of recent times to abolish the gerrymander. This tendency is shown by the people in amending constitutions and by the courts in construing them. The new Constitution of New York, the latest adopted by any Northern State, may be supposed to represent the most advanced public sentiment on this question. Some of the Southern States have new constitutions, but no one looks for any political advancement or reform in those Democratic strongholds. The New York Constitution requires that legislative districts shall be composed as nearly as possible of equal populations, and "of convenient and contiguous territory, and in as compact a form as possi-

The case before the court was that of two districts in the same county, St. Even the circumstance that he remains Lawrence, one of which contained a population of 40,682 and the other of one in whom the community retains a 39,966. The disparity of population was deep interest does not excuse a meddling not great, but it was contended by those in matters which are his own concern. who attacked the apportionment that If there is one subject more than anone could have been made that would other upon which the average man prethought she had secured one from Sec- have been more compact and more near- fers to keep his own counsel it is his the discussion which followed the attitude to the discussion which the disc ly equal in population. The case was a happy one for the demonstration of the proper principles to be applied in apportionment, because both districts were strongly Republican, and, no matter how they were made up, would continue so. It was not a question of partisan advantage, but of principle and constitutional construction. The court decided that the present apportionment violated the Constitution and ordered a new one.

The judge who gave the opinion of the court called attention to the fact that the new Constitution imposed on the courts the duty of deciding on questions of legislative apportionment with far more strictness than formerly. showed," he said, "an evident intention to reduce the discretion vested in the Legislature and in the boards of supervisors in apportioning Senators and Assemblymen to a minimum." He called attention to the fact that nearly all the new provisions of the Constitution were for the purpose of compelling equality of representation and to make legislative districts as nearly equal as possible in the number of inhabitants. As further showing the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to put a stop to gerrymandering, the court said:

It was found that under the Constitution in existence in this State prior to Jan. 1895, irregular districts could be formed there being no requirement in our Consti tution that they should be compact. Those who formed them would allege reasons o the courts did not feel that they were a iberty, under the then requirements of the Constitution and the discretion that they held to be vested either in the Legislatur boards of supervisors, to review and To stop that abuse it will be observed that in the present Constitution has placed the requirement of compact so that territorially the districts are quired to be "of convenient and contiguous territory and in as compact form as

were left at that there would still be an ortunity for the exercise of discretion that would produce inequalities of repre sentation when measured by the number habitants in each district, and to reduce listrict, than the population of a town or therein adjoining such Assembly disand to minimize it still further we which, from their location, may led in either of two districts shall placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants.' the changes effected by the provisions of the new Constitution in relation to ap ment is to force, as far as possible an equal division of the people into Assembly districts, so as to produce an equalelector an equal weight in the election of members of the Legislature. That being the intent of these provisions of the Con-stitution, I think the clause, "Towns or blocks which, from their location, may included in either of two districts shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants" is

mandatory, and that the word "shall" is there used in the sense of must. The decision is of general interest, for while it construes provisions peculiar to the New York Constitution, it shows the growing disposition of the courts to set aside unfair apportionments and to resolve all doubts in favor of fair suffrage and equal representation.

SENSATIONAL LABOR LEADERS. It is to be regretted that the self-constituted champions and guardians of labor in the United States are often so extreme in their views and sensational in their utterances as to injure rather than benefit the cause they have at heart. The convention of the American Federation of Labor, now sitting in New York, has already furnished some examples of this, and will doubtless furnish more. Thus President McBride, in his annual address at the opening of the convention, said: "The greatest crime of the nineteenth century and the most remarkable ever perpetrated upon our people was that committed by the present national administration in adding to the bonded indebtedness of our country during a time of peace." This sounds very much like the hackneyed talk which orators of the McBride school have indulged in about "the great crime of 1873," meaning the so-called demone tization of silver. Neither of these acts was a crime. They may have been unwise and ill conceived, an error of statescation of language which can only be intended to create prejudice and do

The Journal has criticised the details of the syndicate bond transaction severely, but it could not stultify itself by saying that the transaction was a crime. The government had to have gold, and

an evening meeting he said: "The con- people centration of power in the hands of the few at the expense of the many is the greatest crime of the nineteenth century," and he declared that "in proper comparison with the wealth of the country American labor is more poorly paid than that of any other country, and in ne country is capital more highly rewarded." Sweeping assertions like these are calculated to mislead and inflame the minds of those who do not scrutinize them. They are incendiary in that they are calculated to array labor against capital and provoke strife. Those who make such assertions are unwise leaders and unpatriotic citizens.

DISREPUTABLE JOURNALISM. Newspapers go outside their legitimate field when they pry into the personal affairs of a private citizen not suspected of crime with intent to publish the information secured. The fact that a man has once held high official position does not give the public the right to a supervision of his life after his retirement. a highly distinguished personage and matrimonial intentions; the right to do so is conceded to the humblest citizen. At the proper time he is usually ready enough to announce them, but until then the decree of courtesy and propriety is that he be left in peace. The truth is recognized that the matter is nobody's business but his own, and notwithstanding the contrary impression given by sensational press, the prevailing American tendency is to leave each man to mind his own business. If the sensational press sees fit to pursue any individual, however, it shows no mercy. If it hears that one in whom it takes an interest means to marry, it asks him; worse than this, it hunts out and inter views the woman with whom his name is associated and demands that she shall tell what she knows. It "writes her up," and, though all its remarks may be complimentary, it shames her with the unsought publicity-a publicity all the harder to bear in case the rumor be un-

Private citizens have rights which the newspapers ought to respect and which papers having the proper understanding of their own scope and functions, to say nothing of a sense of decency, do respect. It is the other class, unfortunately too numerous, which brings disrepute upon the daily press as a whole.

The choice of St. Louis as the place for holding the next Republican national convention is the wisest outcome of the contest, and will doubtless meet with general approval. Of the four cities seriously considered it has most in its favor. San Francisco is so far distant from the home of the majority of the delegates as to render it unsuitable; Pittsburg had good arguments to support its claims, but its hotel accommodations are probably insufficient, and it is less central than St. Louis; Chicago injured its reputation as a convention city by the partisan course of its newspapers and its local politicians in 1888. St. Louis is central, easily accessible, is amply supplied with hotels, and will provide a convention hall of good size. Missouri has no candidates of its own, and is free from such entangling al liances as would give any candidate whose name is likely to be presented the undue advantage of local influence Moreover, St. Louis deserves this token of appreciation for its great advance in Republicanism. As a return compliment for giving it the convention the State should come up and be counted in the Republican list next year.

That grab-bag division of spoils apportioned to the Indiana Representatives in Congress, described yesterday, is not edifying spectacle. Since a certain number of appointments were assigned to the delegation for distribution, some agreement concerning them had to be reached, doubtless, but the members would have preserved their dignity better had they chosen some other method of settling the matter. Mr. Johnson was the only one who had courage enough to refuse to engage in the drawing of lots, and without question it took courage, for, like the kitten which lost its mitten, Mr. Johnson will get no pie, and he has constituents just as hungry for pie as are those of any other member. For it must be remembered in behalf of the Congressmen from this and every other State that, while they would perhaps be glad to be freed from the burden of distributing spoils, the pressure upon them from those who wish to share in the award is what drives them to grab-bag tactics and other unseemly proceedings. It is the public that is really responsible for spoils scandals, and when the public sees fit to express its displeasure they

In view of the fact that the Constitution fixes the minimum age of a Representative in Congress at twenty-five years, it is somewhat remarkable that it rarely happens that a person is elected to the position under thirty years of age. In the present House there is only one member who is less than thirty years There are only twenty-eight members of the present House who are less than thirty-six years of age, while the average of the entire body is forty-eight and half. The inference seems to be that the framers of the Constitution placed the age of usefulness in Congress lower than the people do nowadays.

The visit of Dr. Ahlwardt to the different from that which he intended 1892. The import of cloths during those adopted than not at all. In charac- American people and that he would be

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nine months was 31,114,610 pounds, which | terizing the transaction as "the greatest | able to organize in this country a moveis nearly double the highest importa- crime of the nineteenth century" Mr. ment somewhat similar to that in Gertion in any entire preceding year. Here- McBride implies that it was a crime many, where the proscription and persetofore the American manufacturer, says against the people, and especially the cution of the Jews have been as disthe Bulletin of the Wool Manufactures, laboring people. Would they have been graceful, if not as cruel, as in Russia. made the cloths in general use, but now, better off if, instead of issuing bonds, Instead of this, the mere suggestion of under the reduced tariff and the ad the administration had allowed the gold | such a movement has elicited from the valorem duties, the British cheap cloths, reserve to be exhausted, the greenbacks American press and people a universal far inferior to the goods made at home, to become depreciated and the national protest. No event in recent years has have been put upon our markets in credit to be impaired? That would have emphasized more conspicuously the large quantities. "The importers," that | been a far greater crime than borrowing | genuine liberality of the American peopublication asserts, "have inaugurated | gold to avert these disasters. The | ple and their hostility to race or rethe cheap and nasty regime without | transaction was badly managed, but it | ligious proscription than this ill advised visit of a German agitator. In this way Mr. McBride seems to have an eye for the effect has been distinctly good and great crimes, for in another speech at highly creditable to the country and

Education by the State.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers of Indianapolis and vicinity on Monday, Rev. Dr. Collins, of Trinity Church, West Indianapolis, read a well prepared paper on the relation of the church to the State. The purport of the paper was that, as an organized body, the church could have no proper relation to any purely State matter, though every Christian should be alive, in his capacity as a citizen, to every question which comes before the people for solution, and should in all cases consider the moral bearings of the question or questions at issue and cast his influence on the side of morality and right; not by isolating himself from the body of citizens in favor of some one idea, but by so keeping in touch with his fellow-citizens as to make his influence felt; but the church, as such, should as much look after the circulation of religious literature as it should provide for the preaching of the gospel; for the newspaper, the magazine and the book are all preachers, and the church should provide for their publication and circulation, not to make money for any benevolent purposes, but for the moral and educational results. The church, as such, he thought, should also provide for the education of her children; while it is the duty of the State to provide for the common school education of all the children, the church, as such, should provide for the higher and the professional education of all her children. In of Dr. Collins on the relation of the church as such to political affairs was generally duty of the State to provide educational facilities for all her children. The only question was as to the extent to which the State should go. The sentiment seemed almost if not quite unanimous that if the State undertakes to at all provide for higher and professional education it should make ample provision for every child of the State, as it does in the public schools, or it should abandon the field entirely, leav ing it exclusively to the churches or other voluntary associations to make provision for them; that it was unjust to tax the le to educate only a small part of the children in the higher and professional de partments, while they had to tax themselves to educate the remainder; that, after making such ample provisions for all, it would be no hardship or injustice if those who preferred parochial or private schools of any grade should maintain them.

It was Mr. T. C. Steele, the artist, who introduced a large number of Indianians to the Muscatatuck river and taught them that the stream belonged to their own State and not to Maine, as they ignorantly supposed. His latest studies, now on exhibition, will probably make an equal number acquainted for the first time with the Mississinewa and its whereabouts. Apart from its debt to Mr. Steele for his delineations of picturesque Indiana scenery, the public owes him something to his lessons in

A brief dispatch from Monte Carlo says: 'The Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York, have arrived here." If the Duke is disposed to try he can lose his wife's money as fast in Monte Carlo as the Count Castellane did on the French bourse.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Busy Man.

Of all the jobs, the toughest is That of the Grand Vizier: With massacres, firmans and the like He's busier and busier.

Deduction. She-You were my idol once. Yes. But my idol has feet of clay. He-To that extent, I may deduce, my

She Slept Soundly. Chollie Gotlox-Er-did you enjoy your serenade, Miss Phillips?

Maud Ethel-Serenade? didn't you hear us?-and gave the college yell about 1 o'clock, don't you know." "I believe I did hear something of sort; but I didn't get more than half awake, and thought it was Bruno barking at the ooliceman.'

Forestalled.

"Yes," said Mr. Cash Byrnes to his boon companion, "I went to see Uncle Bill, and as soon as I stepped in he said, 'I can see by the looks of you what you want. You want to borrow a couple of dollars.' Then he pulled them out of his pocket and handed them to me." "Liberal old chappie," remarked the

friend, enviously. "Liberal? I was just about to touch him for twenty, and he as good as knew it."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

What is said to be the largest professional fee ever received by an engineer-\$120,000—was receptly paid to Prof. E. A. Puertes, of Cornell, for devising a sanitary system for the city of Santos, Brazil. Women will henceforth be permitted to become regular students at the Hungarian universities, and special facilities will be granted to those who wish to become doc-

One of the maids of honor to the young Empress of Russia was married a few months ago. On bidding her "good-bye" the Empress congratulated her warmly, "I shall indeed be sorry to lose you, but I am so happy myself that I wish every one to be married, too.'

M. Hanotaux, the late Foreign Minister of France, is one of the greatest living auical student of the life and times of Riche He has in contemplation a book on Balzac's experiences as a printer, founded on a large collection of documents in his

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to have taken up his residence in Philadelphia upon him by the laws of Vermont. Mr. Edmunds has been a very thrifty man and is counted as worth considerably over a half-million, the profits of a fine law practice and of judicious investments in Washington real estate.

est touch of what is vulgarly called "the head." He is a short, slender man, with brilliant eyes and an engaging smile. He has learned recently that the canal boat that inspired the "Rudder Grange" s is still in in existence and occu-

pies its former moorings in the Harlem. The London Globe tells an interesting creet questions. "Is it true," asked a Ger-man journalist, who was being shown over the Indian room at Osborne, "that Princess is to be married to Prince -?" Sir Henry eyed the corresp with a quiet smile, replied, "I have not seen the engagement announced." "But," urged the Teuton, "I have heard it

on execcelent authority." "In that case," replied Sir Henry, with crushing civility, "you have no need of further information on the subject."

Most people, if suddenly asked the question how to address the Prince of Wales in conversation, would reply, "Why, 'your Royal Highness,' of course." In that they would be wrong. As a matter of fact, the Prince is called "Sir" by his friends, and ne prefers it.

The Rev. John Jasper is as firmly convinced as ever that the sun moves round the earth, and that the earth doesn't move at all. He preached his famous "sun-domove" sermon to an audience of two hundren white folk in Mount Zion Church, Richmond, Va., last Sunday, and was more than ever scornful toward the scientists and emphatic in his arguments for the literal acceptance of biblical texts bearing on the point. "When you rises and when you sets down don't way move? Den when you sots down, don't you move? Den how could the sun rise and go down 'thout movin'?" he argues.

The birds have flown! The birds have The wild rose leaves lie dank and dead!

My cheeks are damp! My tears I own!

But God's blue sky is overhead! -Anson Evans.

TRAIN ROBBERS' PLUNDER.

Over \$30,000 Said to Be Hidden in the

Mountains of Washington. SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 10 .- "I can tell you where there is from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in money that was stolen from your company and hidden away in the mountains near Hope." Such was the startling information imparted to F. W. Gilbert, division superintendent of the Northern Pacific, by a stranger who visited at his office. The stranger bore the appearance of respectability and seemed to be perfecty sane. Mr. Gilbert invited him to sit down and unfold the story of the hidden wealth of which he claims to hold the key. The man gave his name as James B. Boyd, and said that he gained the confidence of W. B. Witerow, a prisoner in the county jail charged with train roobery, who had revealed to him the secret of where he had \$30,000 or more in cash hidden away, which he represented as being the proceeds of two train robberies, one on the Southern Pacific near Sacramento, Cal., and the other on the Northern Pacific in Montana.

ANTI-TOXIN DEFENDED

EFFECTIVENESS IN CURING DIPHTHERIA SHOWN BY DR. BIGGS.

Data and Statistics Exhibited by the New York Bacteriologist to Back Up His Assertions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Sanitary authoriies and bacteriologists in this city have een interested in the statements by Dr. . R. Reynolds, formerly health commisioner of Chicago, regarding his investigations as to the efficacy of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria in Europe and incidentally, Willard Parker Hospital, New York. To a reporter Charles G. Wilson president of the Board of Health, said today: "As a layman I do not think that can do justice to the subject. Permit me to say, however, that Dr. Reynolds is very much mistaken when he assumes that all the diphtheria patients in this city are brought to the Willard Parker Hospital. Scarcely 10 per cent. of the cases which those who are brought to our hospital are of the poorest class, on whom the disease has taken effect for three or four to five days, and sometimes for a longer period. I am a firm believer in the effectiveness of anti-toxin. President Wilson then referred the re

porter to Dr. Herman M. Biggs, director bacteriological laboratories for further information. Dr. Biggs is an enthusiast in regard to the benefits of antitoxin and declares it to be a wonderful deterrent to the ravages of the dread disease. Dr. Biggs produced a lot of data and statistics which showed very clearly the decrease of mortality in cases of diphtheria treated in the Willard Parker Hospital since the introduction of the new method in November, 1894, as compared with the previous year. "The following table speaks for itself," he said. "In 1894 treatment begun on the first or second day: Number of cases, 43; mortality, 26.67 per cent.; in 1895, number of cases, 108; mortality, 10.09; third day, 1894, number of cases, 120; mortality, 33.61; in 1895, number of cases, 130; mortality, 25.19. Fourth day and later, 1894 "The use of anti-toxin was comme The total number of diphtheria cases in 1893-94 was 8,978, resulting in 3,073 deaths. while in 1894-95, up to Oct. 6, there were toxin the deaths registered were reduced to 2,125. The average fatality in the former year was 34.23, while during the last In our hospital, the Willard Parker, we only receive a small per cent. of diph-theria cases," continued Dr. Biggs, "as you will see that out of 9,379 cases during the past year only 593 were treated at the hospital, and by far the greater number were anti-toxin treatment is a most universal in Paris, while it is not used so frequently in this city, although I can safely say it is introduced in a large proportion of the In speaking of preparations of anti-toxin made by the New York Health Depart-

ment, Dr. Biggs said that each vial was units which it contained. "This shows the protective and curative value of the con-tents," Dr. Biggs said. "Many of the preparations, particularly in England, are put out without any such statement, and this no doubt is what Professor Roux referred to when in his conversation with Dr. Reythere is no label there is always a chance of a mistake being made. Our grades are 1,000 and 1,500 units. So, you see, that last-named grade is just 150 per cent. stronger than the first. It came to our notice nearly a year ago that inferior serum was being sold here, and we had a section added to the sanitary code prohibiting the sale of any preparation of diph receptacle containing it bears a label on which is printed the name and address of package the date of production and the value of the contents as measured by ome generally recognized standard. This. said the Doctor in conclusion, "is a safeguard against any inferior serum being used in this city, and, therefore, precludes the possibility of any unfortunate mis

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

German Family of Five Killed by Renegade Apache Indians.

DEMING, N. M., Dec. 10 .- Another murder of a family is reported from the San Simeon valley, in Arizona, by the renegade band of Indians from the San Carlo reservation. A German family-father, mother and three children-were slain near Fort Bomer, on Thursday following the killing of Mr. Merrill and daughter. The Indians were seen by some cowboys about the time estimated at thirty-five. Nothing can be earned of the movements of the soldiers and cowboys' posses. A detachment of the First Cavalry from Fort Bayard is stationed at Stein's pass to prevent the esold Geronimo trail.

Noon and Midnight. When the baby takes his nap, Every one on 'tiptoe walks, g looks are cast at him Who above a whisper talks. If a door slams mamma starts With a look of keen distress, And in hoarsest whispers chides Bridget for her carelessness. But when I would sleep at night Does that babe reciprocate? No! Ah, no! That's just the time mall regard he has for me-Such a noisy little chap.

All the same I hold my breath

When the baby takes his nap.

OUR UN-AMERICAN EMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN SCORED IN CONGRESS.

Resolution Providing for His Impeachment Introduced in the House, Later Modified and Adopted.

POLITICAL DEBATE

THE "CHEVALIER" ATTACKED FOR DECRYING HIS OWN COUNTRY.

He Is Charged with Denouncing Protection, Lauding Cleveland, and Calling Us "Violent People."

SPEECH BY MR. H. U. JOHNSON

SEVERE CRITICISM OF BAYARD'S CONDUCT AND OF HIS UPHOLDERS.

Remarks of Ex-Speaker Crisp, Representatives Barrett, McCall, Dingley, McCreary, Cannon and Others.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The first fight on strictly party lines in the House took place to-day over Mr. Barrett's resolution impeaching Embassador Bayard for the un-American and tactless speech in England recently, assailing the American policy of protection. Mr. Crisp led the fight for the Democrats, but he confessed the weakness of his position by ignoring the real question at issue, and taunting the Repubthrough the House and then going before the country on that issue next fall. Representative Johnson, of Indiana, pulled the ex-Speaker up with a sharp turn in a fiveminute speech, in which, among other

things, he said: "The trouble with the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Crisp) is that he has shot wide of the mark; that he seems, as do other gentlemen on that side of the House, to have misapprehended the real point at issue in this matter. The question is not whether protection is right or protection is wrong. The question is not whether the tenets of free trade will best advance the interests of our country or whether they will injure its interests. Nor is the issue gentleman from Georgia has been pleased to call 'academic,' shall be discussed in the proper forum in this country. Nor is it even a question as to whether a private citizen of this country, being upon foreign soil, has the right to express his unfavorable opinions either of the policy or the morals of his fellow-Americans at home. But the question is whether a man who is this country, who bears in his hand the oreigners, not merely speak disparagingly of the tenets of a political party in this n as shall impeach their integrity and se, and the gentleman need not attempt to distract attention from this vital quesundertaking to impute to gentleen on this side of the chamber simply a disposition to lug in a debate on the sub-

DUTY OF OUR EMBASSAPORS. "I undertake to say that whenever an mbassador to a foreign country puts his his destination to represent us from that oment he should be a sealed book as to the internal dissensions or diverse views of his countrymen. From that moment he should see everything, to quote the language of Daniel Webster, 'solely with epresentative, not of any particular poly or of any particular part of his countrymen, but as the guardian and co-senator all his countrymen, North and South, West. I undertake, too, to say that for a foreign embassador from any country to open his mouth upon the soil the country to which he is accredited or in the disparagement of the his own countrymen, is gross impropr ety, a breach not simply of official eti-quette, but a wrong which should justly all down on him the impartial censure of

"Now, as I have said, the gentleman from Georgia has evaded the whole question at issue on this question of privilege, and seen fit to talk about the result of the uestion of protection or free trade, which fit to announce to this House that he is not a diplomate. The very awkward manner in which he sought to evade the question put to him by Mr. Dingly is of itself a strong confirmation of his declaration, well entertained. He will never again be alled on to make the declaration on this oor, after the experience of to-day, for the louse will hereafter assent at once to the truth of his proposition that he knows nothing of diplomacy. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

CRISP'S BLUNDER. gentleman cites the re-Bayard the views of his countrymen in the language, I insist, he had no right to make

use of in that tribunal, the gentleman is unfortunate and overlooks the fact that the last expression of public opinion at the polls is the one to which the most importance should be attached. The gentleman forgets that the voice of the American ple, ever since they committed the fatal error of putting the Democratic party in power, has been in the line of reversing their decision, and that in sack cloth and s, regretting their conduct from the Mr. Cleveland assumed his office up to the present hour, they never have had an opportunity to reverse their decision at the polls, that they have not hastened to do it with patriotism and with alacrity. "Now, the gentleman from Georgia need not concern himself as to what shall be the policy of the Republican party on this floor. He need not undertake to challenge bring in a tariff bill, and to thus raise the issue and go to the country. He may rely on it that the Republican majority on this floor will not present to the country the scene of imbecility and dissenion which his own party exhibited in the last two Congresses. (Laughter on the Reublican side.) The gentleman will observe fore this Congress terminates that the apacity and the patriotism to reconcile heir individual differences, if any exist, in caucus, and to present a solid front on me line of legislative policy which they the people of the country. The gentleman will have occasion, before the session expires, too, I trust, to observe that the Reiblican party will not follow the example of gentlemen upon the other side; that no olican dirty linen is to be washed in e presence of all this House and of an indignant and disgusted country, in imi-tation of the course which has subjected the Democracy to the animadversions of the people of all parties and of the press, Now, it is not necessary that I should detain the House further upon this sub-ject. The public press of this country has been heard on the subject of Mr. Bayard's utterances. Right-minded men, patriotic men, who have regard for the proprieties f official life, and for the dignity of the Nation, have been heard to express their opinions on this subject. It would be a ourning shame, which would deservedly

abassador to England without express in some form or other its disapproval of his utterance and its condemnation of the motives which led him to utter them."

(Applause on the Republican side.)

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Speeches by Crisp, Barrett, Dingley and Others-The Resolutions. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Representative William E. Barrett, of Massachusetts, enjoys the distinction of being the author of the first thrilling incident in the present House of Representatives. He threw a bomb-shell into that body soon after it convened by offering a resolution impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Secretary of State, and now United States embassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The grounds advanced in the resolution were the utterances of Mr. Bayard delivered before the Edinburgh, Scotland, Philosophical Institute Nov. 7. In his speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection" as a form of "State socialism" and said it had done more to "foster class legislation," "breed inequality," "corrupt public life," "lower the tone of national representation," "divorce ethics from politics," than any other single cause. Such reflections on the government policy by a United States embassador before a foreign audience, the resolution recited, were in serious disregard of his proprieties and obligations and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instructing the foreign affairs committee, which was empowered to send for persons and papers to investigate and report, "by impeachment or otherwise," Mr. Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one of his colleague, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, in a milder tone. Mr. Mc-Call's resolution went down before an objection, and then it was that Mr. Barrett

sprang his impeachment resolution as one

constituting a question of privilege.

Mr. Crisp, the leader of the minority, made an unavailing attempt to contest the privileged nature of the resolution. Speaker Reed overruled his point of order and the resolution was thrown into the arena of debate, where it remained for three hours. The Republicans took the position that Mr. Bayard's speech constituted an offense against the country that called for a stern rebuke, if not his recall. The Democrats took the position that Mr. Bayard's imagination, constitute grounds for peachment, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, plauding them and asserting that they were not even a breach of propriety. They took the position that the resolution was large "buncombe" to give the Republicans an opportunity to air their protection views. Those who took part in the debate were Messrs. Barrett, of Massachusetts; Dingley, of Maine; Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hitt. of Illinois; Cannon, of Illinois, Republicans. and Messrs. Crisp, of Georgia; McCreary, of Kentucky; Money, of Mississippi, and Turner, of Georgia, Democrats. Mr. Hitt, who will be chairman of foreign affairs, advised Mr. Barrett to amend the resolution so as to strike out the words instructing the com erwise," and this was finally Crisp moved to refer the resolu by a strict party vote—90 to 207—the Den crats contenting themselves with sim voting viva voce against the reso which was adopted without division THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

The trouble began soon after the House pened. Mr. McCall offered a resolution callng on the President to report to the House whether he had taken any steps to ascerthe chosen representative of the people of | tain if reports of speecheswhich Embassa dor Bayard had delivered in England and Scotland were true and if true what steps if any, had been taken to recall or censure said Bayard. Mr. McCreary immediately objected, when Mr. McCall's colleague, Mr. Barrett, came forward to a question of privilege and, sending to the clerk's desk, had read a resolution for the impeach-ment of Mr. Bayard. Both resolutions comlained of Mr. Bayard's re sm and of his references to the tates needing a "real man" like Cleveland to govern "a strong, self-confident and often times violent people." The Bar-rett resolution declared these utterances were in manifest disregard of the nittee to examine the utterances i hment to the 1

The McCall resolution in full follows: "Whereas, Thomas F. Bayard, the em-assador of the United States to Great Britain, is reported by the London Times wspaper to have said in a public spec livered in Boston, England, on the day of August, 1895; 'The President in the midst of a strong, self-confident and often times violent people, men who sough often times violent people, men who sought a real man to govern the people of the States,' and

"Whereas, Said Bayard is further reported by the press of this country to have said public speech delivered in Edinbu ressed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils and to lower the tone of the national reprepower of taxation, has been perverted from its proper function of creating revenue to support the government into an engine trusts. It thus has sapped the po nto the political market, where j of an embassador to insult in the co

hafferers take the place of statesmen, and "Whereas, It is not one of the functions to which he is accresupposed to represent, and it is sistent neither with the character of the office nor with the dignity and in ence of the people of the United States that their embassadors abroad should make riolent partisan speeches on qu nestic policy upon foreign lating to our dor

"Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to inform the House with the public interests, what steps, any, he has taken to ascertain whether d Bayard made said speeches, and if has ascertained that he did make said peeches, what steps, if any, he has taken to recall or censure said Bayard."

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION. Mr. Barrett's resolution is as follows: "I do impeach Thomas F. Bayard, Unite States embassador to Great Britain, high crimes and misdemeanors on the fo

owing ground: "Whereas, the following report of a speech delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, embassador of the United States of America at the court of Great Britain is published in the London News, under date of Nov. 8, 1895." He then quotes the Associated Press dis

"And, whereas, Such reflections on th vernment, policy and people of the United States in a foreign country and before oreign audience is manifestly in serious disregard of the proprieties and obligations which should be observed by an official representative of the United States abroad. d calculated to injure our national rep

tation. Be it "Resolved, by the House of Representa lives. That the committee on foreign fairs be directed to ascertain whether su statements have been publicly made and it so, to report to the House such action, impeachment or otherwise, as shall oper in the premises. For the purpose o to send for persons and papers. Mr. Crisp was on his feet as soon

and raised the point of order that the resolution did not constitute a question of privilege. Mr. Barrett made reply. Speaker Reed overruled the point of order and Mr. Barrett took the floor to make his arguition. A hush fell on the House, It was the first exciting incident of the session briefly. He contended that Mr. Bayard's utterances from a public servant redected domestic tended to aggrandize his party, not country. He drew a striking parallel tween the case of Mr. Bayard and of Martin Van Buren, whose noming was rejected by the Senate because, as stige of his party in this